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ABSTRACT

The focus of this issue is to explore the lives of pioneers who lived during the territorial period (1838-1846). Articles and activities highlight various aspects of pioneer life. "Celebrate 150!" reviews the settlement of the territory and the establishment of a territorial government. Excerpts from actual newspapers and books, published between 1836 and 1846, are contained in the "Goldfinch Territorial Press," and a story intended to teach both students and adults what it means to be a part of the human race and a member of the Mesquakie tribe is told in "Mesquakie Folk Tales." The impressions of an early pioneer upon his arrival in the territory are portrayed in "A Beautiful Looking Prairie," and a study of the diaries of pioneer women in "Frontier Women" describes the day-to-day concerns of those early settlers. The settlement and growth of Davenport, Iowa is told in "Early River Town." A six-act play based on true events dramatizes the border dispute between the territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri. Pros and cons are provided for a student debate concerning the issue of Iowa's statehood in 1846. A final article discusses the relocation of Indian tribes. (SM)

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The Goldfinch

Volume 9, Number 1
September 1987

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Meet Wild Rosie, your official "Goldfinch Tour Guide" for a trip into Iowa's past.

State Historical Society of Iowa

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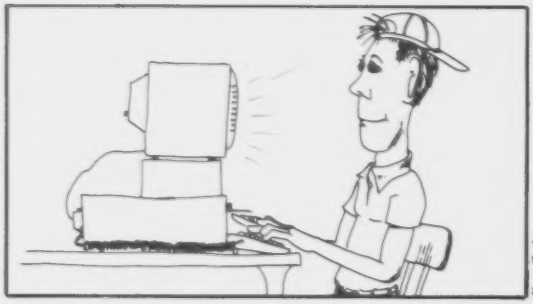

Kurt Zaske

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Two girls in pioneer costumes work at the 1850 pioneer farm at Living History Farms in Urbandale, Iowa. Photo courtesy of Miriam Dunlap and Living History Farms.

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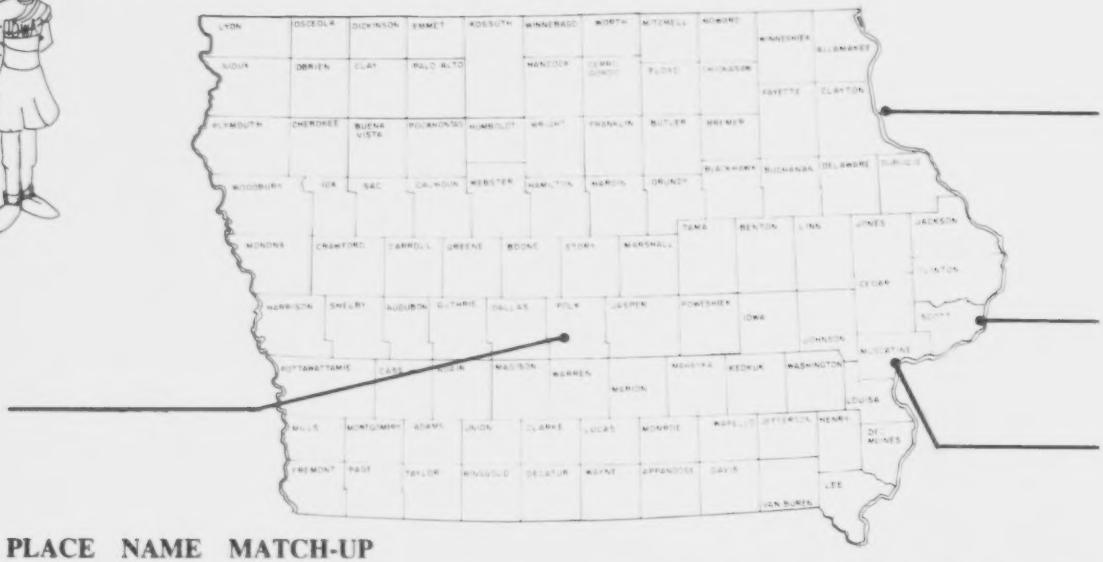
Wild Rosie's Map Page



PLACE NAME MATCH-UP

What's in a name? Names of places can tell a story about people or events from the past. We've marked a few places on the map above that are mentioned in this issue of the *Goldfinch*. Many were named by Indians, the original inhabitants of what is now Iowa.

Read the clues below to find the meanings of the place names. Look at the map above and write the names of the towns on the blanks. Color in counties or rivers.

Des Moines: Today's state capital in Polk County took its name from the river of the same name. French explorers named the river after *Moingwenas*, an Illinois Indian tribe. *Moingwenas* probably meant "loons."

Le Claire: This town in Scott County, near Davenport, is named after Antoine Le Claire (1797-1861), a French-Indian trader, government interpreter, and business man.

All illustrations of Wild Rosie and Goldfinch by Kurt Zaske

Iowa: The name of the state comes from the Ioway Indian tribe. At different times, this tribe occupied all of what is now Iowa except for the northwestern portion. One possible meaning for Iowa is "sleepy ones."

Muscatine: This town in the county of the same name, comes from the Mascoutin tribe of Indians. It means "prairie."

Mississippi River: The eastern boundary of Iowa is from the Mesquakie name for "large river." However, the name came into the European language from the Ojibwa and Illinois tribes who called it the Mississippi, or "great river."

EXTRA CREDIT: Can you discover the origin of Iowa's nickname, "The Hawkeye State?"

(See page 31 for answers.)

Celebrate 150!

IOWA IS having a birthday celebration in 1988. As *Goldfinch* readers, you are invited to join in on the fun! 1988 marks the 150th anniversary of the Territory of Iowa. The big name for it is **sesquicentennial** (ses-kwi-sen-ten-EE-al) which means 150th anniversary.

In 1838, the Territory of Iowa was created by an act of Congress. In this issue of the *Goldfinch*, we'll explore what life was like for the pioneers who lived during the territorial period (1838-1846).

Dreams of Land

For hundreds of years, European nations dreamed of exploring and owning the vast American continent, including the land that is now Iowa. Spanish explorers wanted gold and precious jewels; Frenchmen yearned to own an empire; Britain wanted to control the fur trade.

When the U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, the land that now is Iowa fell under American control. Eager for this new land, **Euroamericans** (people of European descent) living in the East soon began their trek west.

However, Indians, the original inhabitants of the land, lived in the West. Sauk Indians made their homes on the east side of the Mississippi River, Mesquakies on the west. Ioways lived along the Des Moines River, while the Sioux of Minnesota hunted in north and central Iowa.

The federal government created a policy to remove and force Indian tribes to relocate. The government signed treaties with Indian tribes in Iowa and then moved them to other places to live.

In 1833, the government purchased land west of the Mississippi River from the Sauk and Mesquakie Indians. This was called the **Black Hawk Purchase**. Black Hawk was a Sauk chief who was forced to move with his tribe from Illinois to Iowa in 1831. After a number of skirmishes with Euroamericans in Illinois, Black Hawk was captured. The result was the loss of Indian lands in Iowa.

A series of treaties with other Indian tribes soon followed. By 1851, the final chunk of land in Iowa was purchased from the Indians by the

government. Most Indian tribes were moved to Kansas.

Dividing Up the Land

While the Indians did not believe in ownership of the land, Euroamericans did. Settlement of new land was controlled by the Land Ordinance of 1785 and Northwest Ordinance of 1787. These laws determined how land should be surveyed, divided, and sold. They also reserved land for public schools.

A new pattern of government for territories and a plan for eventual statehood was created.

In 1832 a few dozen miners and settlers lived in what is now Iowa. After the Black Hawk Purchase, settlers flocked to Iowa. By 1846, the population soared to 102,338.

To become a territory, 5,000 free white adult males had to settle in the area. With enough settlers, Iowa became a territory on July 4, 1838. Iowans would now be governed by an elected **legislative** (law-making) assembly and a governor chosen by the President. Robert Lucas (*see photo, page 21*) was appointed as the first territorial governor and the territorial capital was established in Burlington. (It was later moved to Iowa City.)

Most **immigrants** (people from another country or place) came to Iowa to become farmers. Iowa had rich, black soil and they wanted to own land. Some people settled in areas that were not surveyed. They were called **squatters**. In the 1840s, the government allowed squatters to buy their land before it was put up for public sale. Many settlers purchased their land

The land that is now Iowa was once part of the Michigan and Wisconsin Territories as the map above shows.

from the government. They usually bought 80 acres for $1.25 per acre.

The early pioneers were self-sufficient. Families worked together to farm, hunt, make their own food, tools, and clothing. Women and children contributed to the families' efforts.

As the population increased, small towns grew. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, miners, carpenters, blacksmiths, teachers, and store keepers flocked to the new towns.

Education was also important in the territory. The first school was taught by Berryman Jennings in a log cabin in 1830. In 1839, the First Legislative Assembly authorized creation of public schools to be "open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of four and twenty-one."

In this issue, you'll learn about what life was like for the pioneers who set up new homes on the Iowa prairie 150 years ago. □

Goldfinch Territorial Press

NEWS FLASH—How do you find out what is happening in the world? You push a button and—ZAP!—millions of dots turn into a picture on a television screen. You have instant news.

During territorial days, people did not have radios or televisions. Many areas did not even receive mail. Most people read a newspaper for news. The four-page *Du Buque Visitor* was the first newspaper printed in what is now Iowa.

Like most territorial newspapers, it contained village, territorial, national, and foreign news. Most papers also carried advertising, selections from books, editorials, and stories from other magazines.

The *Goldfinch Territorial News* contains excerpts from actual newspapers and books published between 1836 and 1846.—*The Editor*

The general appearance of the country is one of great beauty. It may be represented as one grand rolling prairie, along one side of which flows the mightiest river in the world, and through which numerous navigable streams pursue their devious way toward the ocean. In every part of this whole [Iowa] District, beautiful rivers and creeks are to be found. . . .
—*Notes on Wisconsin Territory, Albert M. Lea (1836)*

We see by an advertisement from the General Post Office, that proposals will be received at that Department for carrying the U.S. Mail on a number of routes in Missouri &c. Among others, is the following: From Fort Des Moines, by Fort Madison, Gibson's Ferry, Burlington, Clark's Ferry, Belleview to Du Buque.

The establishment of this route will be a great acquisition to the people on the West side of the Mississippi.
—*Du Buque Visitor, May 11, 1836*

The public [is] informed that the Ferry across the Mississippi River, at Bloomington, Iowa Territory, has been established, and as soon as the river is free from ice next spring a Boat will be in operation.

The rates will be as follows:

For each wagon and two horses or oxen,	$1
For each additional horse or oxen,	12½¢
For each horse and wagon,	75¢
For each man and horse,	37½¢
Horses and cattle per head,	12½¢
Sheep and hogs,	6½¢
Freight per hundred pounds,	12½¢

—*Iowa Territorial Gazette, and Burlington Advertiser, December 14, 1840*

One newly arrived immigrant wrote: "As we drew near Burlington, in front of a little hut on the river bank, sat a girl and a lad—most [pitiful] looking objects, uncared for, hollow-eyed, sallow-faced. They had crawled out into the warm sun with chattering teeth to see the boat pass. To [the] mother's inquiries the captain [of the boat] said: "If you've never seen that kind of sickness I reckon you must be a Yankee; that's the ague [malaria]. I'm feared you'll see plenty of it if you stay on in these parts. They call it here the swamp devil, and it will take the roses out of the cheeks of those plump little ones of yours might quick. Cure it? No, madam. No cure for it; have to wear it out.'"
—*Iowa Territorial Gazette, 1838*

As rumors have been recently got up at Du Buque, and busily circulated abroad, that difficulties are likely to occur between the Indians and the Whites, on the frontier, for the information of our friends abroad, we state that the few remaining Indians around us are perfectly friendly, and all reports to the contrary are without the slightest foundation.
—*Du Buque Visitor, May 11, 1836*

A Meeting of the citizens of Du Buque and vicinity, will be held in the Methodist Church on Saturday, June 10th at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of . . . selecting a suitable location for a grave yard.
—*Iowa News, June 3, 1837*

A PRAIRIE HOME.

The G.A. Shannon & Co. of Du Buque just received the following goods from New Orleans: ten bags of coffee, ten sacks of fine salt, 10 baskets of champagne cider, 15 boxes of codfish, two boxes of tobacco, ten boxes of raisins, five boxes of lemons, 15 kegs of nails, 25 boxes of tar, two barrels of sugar, five barrels of molasses . . . rifle powder, hair powder, cinnamon and nutmegs, saddlery, hats, boots, and shoes . . .
—*Iowa News, June, 1838*

The Missouri *Republican* reported St. Louis hunters shot and bagged 131 grouse in August. It's flat burglary! No real sportsman will kill a grouse till the first of September! Grouse are not now, or at least at the date of the hunt referred to, in bagging order—they are too young, and poor. . . . as members of the Shooting Club, we would as soon think of fishing for trout in a peculiar stream as of killing grouse at this time . . .
—*Iowa Territorial Gazette, 1838*

"Prairie Song" by Hawkeye

Oh! Come to the prairie with me,
And list to the lark's early lay;
Where the elk and the deer wander free—
Oh! come to the prairie, away.

There's health in the ruby deck'd rill,
And pure is the breeze we inhale,
The bee sweetly sips at its will,
Whilst odors expand on the gale.
—*Iowa Territorial Gazette, and Burlington Advertiser, 1838*

DAVENPORT CABINET & CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public generally, that they have now on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE, comprising FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of all sizes and patterns, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BREAKFAST and DINING TABLES, WORK STANDS, and all other articles usually manufactured in an establishment of this kind, which for durability and neatness of workmanship, they will warrant not to be surpassed by any manufactured in the western country.

GEYER & SCHOOLFIELD.

N. B. Old furniture repaired and painted in the neatest style.

aug 26 1-y

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Corner of Brady and Second streets.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale a small assortment of well selected Drugs and Medicines suitable for the diseases of this climate.

H. BROWN, M. D.

Davenport, Aug 26 t-f

FOR RENT.

A two story frame store house on the corner of Main and Brady streets, containing four rooms. Also, two dwelling houses in complete order, for very low rent.

Apply to,
G. L. DAVENPORT, & CO

VETO!

ONE more notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the late firm of T. S. & D. HOGE, that it is absolutely necessary for them to make immediate payment. Every unsettled account will be put in suit without respect to persons. So look out!

T. S. HOGE.

Davenport, Sept. 2 1841. t-f

STEAM FERRY.

STEPHENSON & DAVENPORT FERRY.

THE new steam ferry boat, ROCK ISLANDER, is plying regularly between Stephenson (now Rock Island,) and

PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

An act passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, at the session of 1838-39 provided for the establishment of "a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of four and twenty-one years."
—Iowa Territorial Gazette, and Burlington Advertiser, February 2, 1839

The great political contest is over in eighteen States. The mind of each voter in the remaining eight is made up. . . . The result is of interest to the people of the United States, and also to those of Iowa, who have cast their eyes upon the Union. . . .

The Federal government is swayed by those now in power. But, should it be our country's fortune to have GENERAL HARRISON as President, the people will again have confidence in their institutions. . . . could we have an expose of the present corrupt condition of the *thirty thousand office holders* appointed by Martin Van Buren, it makes an honest man shudder. . . .
—The Iowa Standard, November 6, 1840

STRAW BONNETS.—The latest style and Patterns, also Silk Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c. for sale by Mrs. C.E. Thompson, Jefferson street opposite the National Hotel.
—Burlington Hawk-Eye, December 7, 1843

All young people within 20 miles of Blue Ruin, Iowa: 42 gentlemen and six ladies attended the opening of the new tavern. To fiddle music, they danced from 6 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock a.m.
—Iowa Territorial Gazette, 1838

Average prices in principal river towns of Iowa:

Refined (Loaf) Sugar, 16 ¢ per pound
Coffee, 15 to 16 ¢ per lb.
Rice, six ¢ per lb.
Corn meal, 25 to 31 ¢ per bushel
Eggs, five to ten ¢ per dozen
Candles, ten to 12 ¢ per lb.
Fresh meat, four to six ¢ per lb.
Women's leather shoes, 87 ¢ to $1 per pair
Gentlemen's hats, $2 to $6 per hat

—Gallands Iowa Emigrant (1840)

A list of acts passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, at the session of 1838-39;

1. An act to incorporate the town of Davenport.
11. An act to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison.
17. An act incorporating public libraries.
26. An act to provide for the compensation [pay] of sheriffs, &c.
48. An act to establish certain territorial roads.
71. An act to locate the seat of government &c.
76. An act to prevent and punish gambling.
103. An act to prevent selling of liquors to Indians.

—Iowa Territorial Gazette, and Burlington Advertiser, February 2, 1839

In keeping with the common custom of giving a piece of wedding cake to the local newspaper editor, Elizabeth S. Knapp and Henry Eno, [obliged]. We were kindly remembered by the parties received, not a slice merely, but six or seven of as many different kinds of the very best of bridal cake.

—Madison Patriot, 1838

Just before the sale of [land claims] at Burlington, the suburbs of the town presented the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Barrooms, dining rooms, and wagons are [made] into bed rooms. Dinners are eaten from a table or a stump; and thirst is quenched from a bar or a brook.

—John B Newhall

Our farmers are at this time busily engaged in harvesting the wheat crop. It is thought to be the most abundant crop ever raised in this part of Iowa. The crops of corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c.&c. are unusually fine. There will be a large surplus of produce the present season in this section of the country.

The weather is unusually warm at present, on yesterday mercury ran up to 93 degrees.

—Iowa Capital Reporter, July 13, 1844

"*Wild-Cat,*" the Seminole chief, successor of "Osceola," is now at Washington.—The other day, the Secretary of War asked him if he had yet seen his Great Father, meaning the President. The fine countenance of the warrior lighted up with an impression of the deepest scorn, and raising his hand slowly, he pointed with his finger to the sky, and said, "*There* is *my* Great Father."

—Iowa Capital Reporter, July 13, 1844 □

Miss Castella's

GRAND ÆRIAL ASCENSION ON A SINGLE WIRE,

300 Feet in Length, to the Topmost

height of North's Circus, will take place a few moments previous to the opening of the Circus Performance; she being the only person in the world that can accomplish this almost incredible feat, is

GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE!

Levi J. North's National Circus!

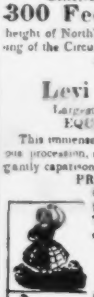
Largest Company in the World —Three Companies in One!

EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND JUVENILE!!

This immense triple concern will, upon entering Bloomfield, make a gorgeous procession, introducing the splendid Band Chariot, drawn by Eight elegantly caparisoned steeds,

PROF. HELM'S NATIONAL BRASS BAND

Consisting of twenty persons! Immediately in the rear will follow the whole troupe of Children and Lilliputian Ponies — The procession of eighty-five horses will enter the town at 10 o'clock, A. M.



WILL EXHIBIT AT

BLOOMFIELD,

On Friday, June 20th, 1856,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

Admission, Box 50 Ct's.

Children, Box 25 Cents.

☞DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK AND 7 O'CLOCK.☜

☞Performance half an hour after☜

The Equestrian Troupe Comprises

The following distinguished Performers:

MISS CASTELLA,

le Premiere Equestrienne, et Danseuse de London, Paris Berlin et Vienna.

LEVI J. NORTH,

The unequalled and unapproachable principal and scenic rider.

TOM OSBORN,

The celebrated Two Horse Rider and 100 summerset thrower.

Mr. A. PASTOR,	Mr. WM. NAYLOR,
" T. ARMSTRONG,	" R. BRENNEN,
" KENNEDY,	" VINCENT,
" CARLISLE,	" WHEELER,

" J. TINKHAM, the greatest double summerset thrower in the world.

THE GYMNASTIC CORPS,

Embraces Sig. ANTOINE, the great Equilibrist artist; Mons. ISAMORE, the pantomimic performer; Mr. Jas. MCFARLAND, the wonderful tight rope artist; Mr. T. MILLER, and Mr. A. J. PERRY.

After reading the Goldfinch Territorial Press, *read a current newspaper. Make a list of the differences between pioneer newspapers and today's newspapers.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mesquakie Folk Tales

This Mesquakie drawing was done by the Mesquakie Indian Wacochachi about 1830.

by Michelle McCauley

Some movies and television shows portray a **stereotype** (generalization or false representation) of the American Indian. They sometimes show the Indian as a silent character, sneaking through the woods. Many Indian tribes knew how to be quiet when they hunted or tracked animals, but the many different Indian cultures were not silent. Indian cultures have been centered on stories and songs handed down **orally** (spoken aloud) from earlier generations.

Because these stories are centuries old and have been passed from generation to generation by word of mouth, there are many different versions of the same story. The Mesquakie Indians, for example, shortened the stories over the years. They believe that after a story has been told over and over, everyone will mentally fill in the details.

Unfortunately, there are a number of problems in translating these stories from the Mesquakie's language to English.

First, very few Euroamericans know the native languages, so a story's meaning is easily lost when changing from an Indian language to English. Second, facial expressions and tone of

voice are lost when you switch from oral to written stories. The third problem is the difference between a Euroamerican and traditional Mesquakie lifestyle. Most of the Mesquakie stories involve animals as characters. Many Mesquakies have a unique spiritual relationship with animals, while many Euroamericans may not even spend any time around wild animals.

A Winter Night's Tale

Imagine a cold winter night. The wind is howling. Snow is whipping around in circles and piling up in drifts. You are sitting around a fire, toasty warm and listening to stories as old as the ice ages. This is the way you would have learned these stories as a Mesquakie child.

Remember, while these stories are funny, they are all teaching stories. They are intended to teach both kids and adults what it means to be a part of the human race and a member of the Mesquakie tribe.*

There was this young man who had a Magic Tablecloth. And every time he would spread it on the ground, it would produce all the food anyone could eat. It was a food supply.

And as he was walking down the road, he met another man. And the young man spread out his tablecloth and they had all the food they wanted to eat.

So the man liked that tablecloth and he asked, "What would you take for that tablecloth?" And he showed him the Magic Hat that he had. And when he threw down the hat, two warriors appeared. And when he threw it down again, two more warriors appeared.

So they traded, and they walked off in opposite directions. And so the man threw down the magic hat and two warriors appeared, and he threw it down again and two more warriors appeared.

And he said, "Go get that tablecloth." □

The Raccoon is always a tricky little guy. One day this Raccoon went down to the water because he was hungry. He was very hungry, so he goes down to the water and he lies down. He lies very, very still—doesn't move a muscle. It's as if he was dead; he pretends to be dead.

Pretty soon a Crab crawls out of the water and the Crab says, "Hey, this raccoon is dead!"

So he goes down into his hole and calls all the other Crabs together and tells them that there is a dead Raccoon lying on the shore. So all these Crabs get out of the water and they are so happy to see that the Raccoon is dead that they have a dance all around him and all over his body. They're all ready to eat the Raccoon who is lying there on the river bank. And they're dancing around in a circle and the Raccoon is lying there very still and he's just waiting till he gets enough of them so that he can pounce down on them and have a dinner of Crabs.

But there's one Crab that's smart. And he notices an eyelid winking. So this Crab gets around behind the Raccoon and reaches out and bites his tail. And the Raccoon jumps up with a loud yell and the Crabs all run away and get back in the water.

And the Raccoon doesn't get any food. □

Questions

1. Why did the man with the magic tablecloth trade it for the magic hat?
2. What is the lesson of the story?
3. In the second story, why did the raccoon pretend he was dead?
4. Who was smarter the raccoon or the crab?
5. What is the lesson of the second story?

*From the book WOLF THAT I AM: In Search of the Red Earth People by Fred McTaggert, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Copyright © 1976 by Fred McTaggert. Reprinted by permission.

"A Beautiful Looking Prairie"

SHSI

"WE CAME TO a beautiful looking Prairie Surrounded on three sides by Timber or Wood Land with a stream of Water running through it," wrote Aristarchus Cone when he saw the Cedar River in 1837. "The tall grass waving in the Wind as far as the eye could see to the South. I said to my Friend and fellow Traveler this is the place I have been looking for. I am going to lay claim to this land . . ."*

Cone and other territorial settlers were attracted to Iowa Territory's fertile prairie. Newspapers called the area surrounding the Mississippi River "the Garden of the World." Abundant land, timber, deer, elk, wild turkeys, fish, and prairie chickens were keys to starting a new life.

Most of the early settlers came from older states in the East. By 1850, most immigrants were from Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. Emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany were also attracted to Iowa.

Why did they come? Many settlers were farmers who wanted more land. Others were farm workers who wanted their own farms. Crop failures often spurred people to start over in the new territory. European immigrants also came because of poor crops, for religious freedom, and for the opportunity to own their own farms. Surveyors and speculators wanted to make money by buying up land and reselling it to immigrants.

On a Wild Prairie

In 1837, 22-year-old Aristarchus Cone and a friend arrived from Connecticut via steamboat and foot. Cone wrote the following account about his arrival and settlement in the Wisconsin (later the Iowa) Territory:

"From Davenport we took a South Westerly course on a wild prairie. No traveled road. We kept our course by the Sun. We traveled all day without seeing a human being and near night came to a small grove of Timber in the [prairie] . . . no one here. We [concluded] this would be the best place that we should find to stay over night. There was however nothing in the place or surroundings that was very inviting to the weary traveler. No shelter, nothing to eat, [mosquitoes] so thick you could stir them with a stick, a dark cloud [rising] in the West with Thunder and Lightning . . . between the smoke and mosquitoes we did not sleep overly sound. . . ."

The next day, Cone and his friend ate small potatoes as big as hickory nuts. "We roasted some of them in the ashes and ate them for Breakfast without sugar or salt," wrote Cone.

As the men traveled across the land, they looked for signs of fellow settlers to stay with:

"Many a time Darkness has overtaken us on

(continued on page 14)

Township Activity

HAVE YOU ever looked out of an airplane window over Iowa? You can see a checkerboard pattern in the land below. Many of the squares you see were created during the territorial period. After the Ordinance of 1785 was made law, surveyors began to divide the public lands into squares with sides of six miles. These squares are called **townships**. The townships are divided into 36 sections. Each section is one mile square and is numbered. Number one is always in the northeast corner of the township.

ACTIVITY: When land was purchased from the government, the new owner received a land patent as proof of ownership. It describes where the land is located. On the township plat (right), color in the following section: section 18.

ACTIVITY: Look at the diagram of a section. When the government sold the land, it was usually in tracts of 640 acres (one section), 320 acres (half section), 160 acres (quarter section), 80 acres (half quarter section), and 40 acres (quarter of quarter section).

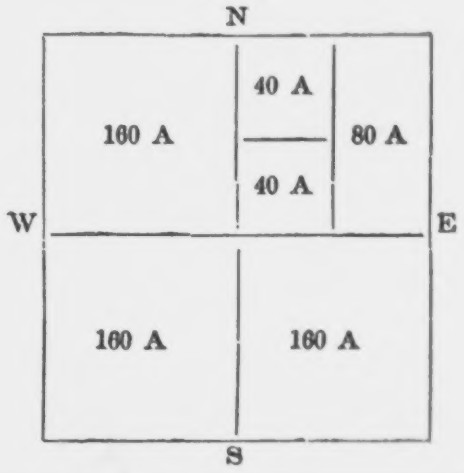
On the section plat, color the area of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 18. Find these other tracts of land and mark them on the section plat:

1. The northwest quarter section.
2. The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter section.

Township

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	24	35	36

Section



"A Beautiful Looking Prairie"

Many early settlers in eastern Iowa built log cabins like this one. Today you can still visit a few cabins.

the Prairie so that we had to feel along so as not to miss the Trail or Indian path. We would listen if we could hear the tinkling of a Cow Bell or the Barking of a dog . . ." A few settlers welcomed the men into small houses with mud floors and stick chimneys.

Wickiups and Maple Candy

After they found a place to stake a claim near the Cedar River, the men boarded with a neighbor two miles away. They paid $4.50 a week to eat green corn, sod potatoes, and pumpkin. They slept on bark beds with old quilts.

Throughout their trip, the men often encountered Indians from different tribes. On one occasion, Cone visited nearby Mesquakie wickiups, where he was offered maple molasses candy as a gesture of friendship.

However, the two travelers decided to return to Ohio to get farming tools. In 1838, the men came back to the Iowa Territory with four oxen, a tent, and tools. While living in a tent, they prepared the prairie for planting and started to build a log house.

Life was not easy for the settlers. Harsh weather and living conditions led to illness. Many people in the area were sick with fever and dying of ague, or malaria. Coffins were made out of the wood cut from trees. "There was no Saw mill and no Boards could be had," wrote Cone. "This looked to me rather hard, after living on corn Dodgers [baked corn meal] and potatoes and then to be buried in such a coffin." Cone, himself, came down with malaria.

Through sickness and health, neighbors depended on one another. Cone wrote of traveling to a mill in Pine Creek to buy some corn meal. He left during a storm and wrote:

> *"I traveled all day. The Wind blowing cold from the North West. When night came on, it found me in the Prairie almost out of sight of Timber. I concluded it was no use to try to go farther. I chained my Cattle to the Wagon, ate some Dodger, and camped for the night. It was rather airy. I lay on the Sacks with a Buffalo skin for a covering. The wolves came about during the night and furnished musick without charge."*

He returned in five days. "On my arrival home the neighbors came in to congratulate me on my safe arrival," wrote Cone, "and to Borrow some meal until it should be their turn to go."

ACTIVITY

*The original spellings used by Cone have been left unchanged. Circle the words that he spelled differently. □

Frontier Women

Benjamin Butterworth, *The Growth of Industrial Art*

Frontier families often depended on candles for light at night. Women and children usually were responsible for dipping candles.

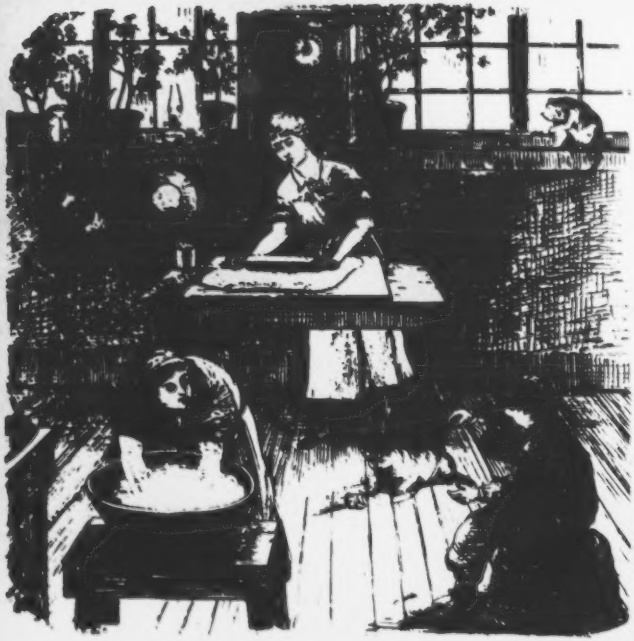
"The roads were literally lined with the long blue wagons of the emigrants slowly wending their way over the broad prairies," wrote one observer in 1836. "The cattle and hogs, men and dogs, and frequently women and children, forming the rear of the van—often ten, twenty, and thirty wagons in company. Ask them, when and where you would, their destination was the 'Black Hawk Purchase.'"

Most of the earliest settlers in the Iowa Territory were families. Men, women, and children traveled west to establish farms and homes on the frontier. The first Euroamerican woman to settle in what is now Iowa was Maria Stillwell, who came with her husband and settled near Keokuk in 1828.

Many single women also made the trek to become teachers in the new territory. But for most immigrant families, their dreams of a new life were realized by the contributions of frontier women.

Falling Out of Wagons

Families loaded up their wagons with only the most important items for the journey to the Iowa Territory. They often brought animals, farm



Butterworth, *The Growth of Industrial Art*

Washing clothes by a river or in large buckets and tubs was a weekly chore for most pioneer women.

tools, seeds, candles, food, hand-sewed clothing, and quilts.

Many women were concerned about children falling out of wagons. Wrote one woman about the trip West: "Maybe it was hard for the grown folks, but for the children and young people, it was just one long, perfect picnic." Children played games and often enjoyed seeing the new countryside.

When men set up camp after a long day, women started fires and prepared large meals. A usual meal consisted of bacon, beans, coffee, bread, and potatoes.

The trip was not always a picnic, however. Bad weather, sickness, and childbirth made the journey trying for everyone. Through such hardships, women and men helped each other. The traditional **division of labor** in which men and women had separate jobs and duties often broke down during the journey. In many instances, women drove wagons, led oxen across rivers, and even fought off wild animals.

Living in Caves

Historian Glenda Riley studied many Iowa women's diaries and found that women worked hard to keep life like it was back in the East.

Once families claimed a section of land, they had to prepare the ground for planting and then build a cabin. Before a cabin was built, many families had to live in wagons, tents, or caves. Everyone in the family often pitched in with the planting of crops.

Once a home was established, families tried to improve their living conditions. Women often wallpapered new homes with newspaper. They also sewed clothing for their families. "All this winter I have been spinning flax and tow to make summer clothes," wrote Iowa pioneer Kitturah Belknap. "Have not spent an idle minute and now the wool must be taken from the sheep's back, washed and picked and sent to the carding machine and made into rolls, then spun, colored and wove ready for next winter."

6,000 Calorie Diet

While men grew raw materials such as corn, women became manufacturers. Women turned the corn and potatoes into corn bread and mashed potatoes.

Cooking was a major job for most Iowa women. People ate up to 6,000 calories of food

Butterworth, *The Growth of Industrial Art*

Most pioneer women were also responsible for most of the cooking. Many women made their food from basic ingredients. Children often carried heavy buckets of water to help with the cooking.

each day because of their strenuous activities. One pioneer woman made the following Christmas dinner for 12 people:

> *"For bread, nice light rolls; cake, doughnuts; for pie, pumpkin; preserves, crab apples and wild plums; sauce, dried apples; meat first round; roast spare ribs with sausage and mashed potatoes and plain gravy; second round: chicken stewed with the best gravy; chicken stuffed and roasted in the Dutch oven by the fire."*

Women were also busy collecting eggs, gardening, and milking cows. After her husband sheared the sheep, he gave the wool to Kitturah Belknap. "Will sort out the finest [wool] for flannels and the courser for jeans for the men's wear," wrote Belknap in her diary. "I find the wool very nice and white, but I do hate to sit down alone to pick wool so I will invite about a dozen old ladies in and in a day they will do it all up."

Women often got together and socialized during their work. They attended quilting bees and washed clothing together. Some women helped to organize schools and churches.

Despite the often loneliness and isolation of the frontier, Iowans visited each other when they could. Wrote Belknap in January of 1845:

"Tonight we have company. Three neighbors and their wives have come to spend the evening and while they are talking about the amount of brick it will take to build the church I am getting a fine supper in the same room by the same fire. Took the chickens off the roost after they came and will have it ready about ten o'clock. Have fried cakes (had fresh bread), stewed chicken and sausage and mashed potatoes. Had a fine time." □

Early River Town

THE AMERICAN Arena Company's circus called the "traveling world of wonders" packed audiences into its 1,000-seat arena in August 1838. The settlers of Davenport and the many others who traveled there were entertained by the daring horse riding of Master Howes, age 6, and by the antics of clown Jack May. Military bands provided music. The circus was the most popular event of the year in the young frontier river town.

The earliest inhabitants of the area before it became a frontier town were the Ioway, Oto, and Missouri Indians. They were later replaced by the Sauk and Mesquakies. But when the Black Hawk Purchase opened up land for Euroamerican settlement in the 1830s, immigrants from the East rushed in to set up towns and farms. Farmers were dependant on towns for the services and markets they provided.

Nestled near a bluff and on the bank of the Mississippi River, Davenport was founded in 1836 by Antoine Le Claire and seven other **proprietors** (land owners). The first towns in Iowa were located along the river because people and goods could easily travel there. Le Claire, a U.S. government interpreter, spoke French, Spanish, English, and 14 Indian dialects. He was the son of a French-Canadian adventurer and a Potawatomi woman. Le Claire owned much of the land in the area due to treaty provisions with the Sauk and Mesquakies.

Davenport was **platted** (planned) in a traditional **gridiron** (the streets cross each other at right angles) pattern. See page 19 for a town plat activity.

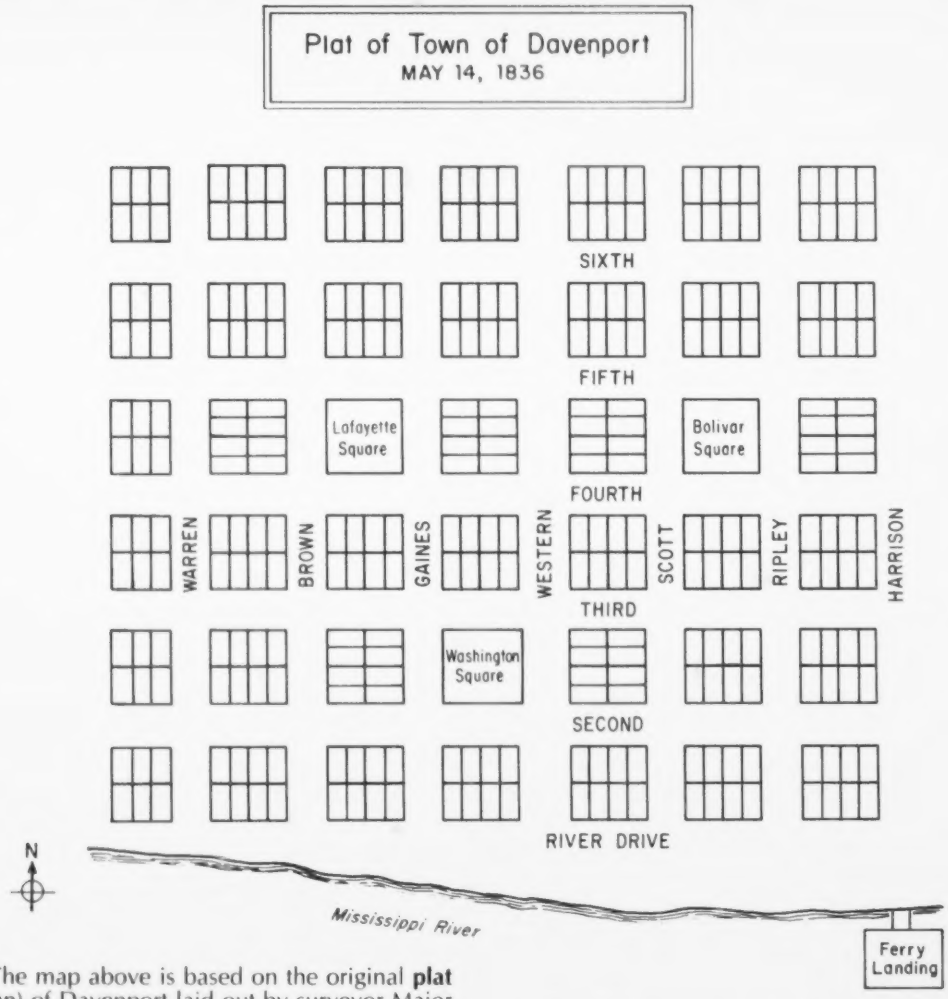
No Dead Animal Tossing Allowed!

When Davenport became the seat of Scott County (town where county government is located), a court house and jail were built at Bolivar Square. Dry goods, grocery, druggist, cabinet, and furniture makers shops were soon built. The town's population of only 90 in 1838 grew to 1,848 by 1850.

Important for the economic growth of Davenport was the Mississippi River. Flat-bed ferries and steamboats brought goods and passengers to and from Illinois and other river towns such as St. Louis.

As in most territorial towns, rules were made by local officials. City **ordinances** (laws) were passed to protect citizens' safety, repair streets, and regulate river traffic. In 1839, all residents were required to keep two leather buckets on hand in their homes at all times in case of fire. Inhabitants were also forbidden from throwing decayed vegetable matter, spoiled meat, manure, and dead animals into the streets, alleys, or public squares.

The railroad's arrival in 1856 would bring even more growth and development to one of Iowa's early river towns. □



The map above is based on the original **plat** (plan) of Davenport laid out by surveyor Major William Gordon in 1836. Throughout the territorial period the town grew in population and size as immigrants arrived and new businesses opened. Study the plat and answer the following questions.

1. Color Washington and Lafayette Squares.
2. Draw a steamboat near the Ferry Landing in the Mississippi River.
3. Draw the county court house and jail at Bolivar Square.
4. Write "Public River Front" on the river bank.
5. How many blocks are in the original town?
6. Most of these blocks are divided into how many lots?
7. What street runs north of and parallel to Fifth Street? *See page 31 for answers.*

Map by Kay Chambers

Bees, Trees, and Borders

The Territory of Iowa and State of Missouri disagreed over their border. Would civil war break out?

CAST:
Narrators 1-6
Robert Lucas, territorial governor of Iowa
Enoch Williams, farmer
Alva Williams, farmer
Egbert, 13
Seth, 11
Jessie, 8
} their children
Joseph C. Brown, surveyor
Henry Morton, assistant surveyor
Suel Foster, volunteer soldier
Uriah Gregory, Missouri sheriff
Ella Roberts, Iowa farmer
Henry Heffleman, Iowa sheriff
Missouri Farmer #1
Missouri Farmer #2
Missouri Farmer #3
Crowd

This six-act play based on true events can be read silently or aloud or performed with these simple
Props:
Compass or watch
map
jug for water
pencil
brooms (for pitchfork, etc.)
newspaper
drum, whistle, or bugle

NOTE: The words in italics and brackets [*like this*] tell the actors what they should be doing as they speak lines or what tone of voice they should use.

Introduction

Imagine moving into your neighborhood when there were no streets, houses, or farms—when all you could see was vast prairie and clear blue sky. This is what early surveyors saw in Iowa during the territorial period.

As Euroamericans surveyed and claimed the land, they marked boundaries with stone posts, clumps of dirt, and blazed trees (trees with bark removed). Natural boundaries often fell along rivers or mountains. Other kinds of boundaries were marked on maps along lines of latitude and longitude (*see box*). They were important to the citizens of the new territories and states.

When Iowa became a territory in 1838, people were not sure where the borders were. A dispute over the boundary between the Territory of Iowa and State of Missouri broke out. **Militia** (volunteer soldiers) grabbed old swords, shot guns, and axes and marched off to the disputed border. In December of 1839, talk of civil war was brewing . . .

Act One

Narrator One: On the morning of August 15, 1838, a large crowd waits near the Mississippi River in Burlington to greet the new territorial governor.

Enoch Williams (*turns to his wife*): I can see the steamboat!

Alva Williams: I'm so curious to see this new governor of ours. He's never even traveled to this area! I wonder how he'll like it.

Egbert: What has he done before, Ma?

Alva: He was the governor of the state of Ohio twice, son. President Van Buren appointed him as our new governor.

Jessie (*jumps up and down excitedly*): I can see the steamship! Here it comes!

Narrator One: The steamboat nears the landing and the crowd starts cheering. A tall, thin man descends briskly from the steamer to shake hands with his secretary William B. Conway. Governor Robert Lucas stops to address the crowd.

Robert Lucas (*waves and shouts*): Greetings citizens of the great Territory of Iowa! My name is Robert Lucas and I am honored to serve as your territorial governor. I hope to establish a new territorial capital, create judicial districts, and establish official borders. But first, I will tour this grand territory to meet with its proud citizens!

Crowd (*cheers and claps*): Ya! Welcome! Lucas!

Enoch: I hope he can fix the problems with the Missouri border. Nobody knows for sure where the Iowa/Missouri border lies. Trouble is brewing!

Narrator One: In 1816 a government surveyor named John C. Sullivan marked the northern border of Missouri based on an 1808 Osage Indian treaty. When Missouri became a state in 1821, the state constitution described Missouri's northern boundary as the Sullivan line. As settlers began moving into the Territory of Iowa in 1833, they wanted to know where the boundary was because Missouri was a slave state. Iowa was a free territory where slavery was against the law.

Enoch: There are lots of folks who settled in what they thought was Iowa and sure wouldn't be thrilled to wake up one morning and find themselves living in Missouri—a slave state!

SHSI

Robert Lucas

Act Two

Narrator Two: FLASHBACK! It is December of 1837. Missouri's governor appoints a government surveyor to find a new border. Joseph C. Brown and Henry Morton ride their horses to the Des Moines River. . . .

Joseph C. Brown: Do you have the solar compass?

Henry Morton: Yes, here it is. The new border we are supposed to mark should be parallel with 'the rapids of the river Des Moines.'

Brown: Let me see the compass and the map. That fellow Sullivan was off quite a bit. I don't see any rapids in the Des Moines River here. Let's head north.

Narrator Two: The two ride 63 miles north of the mouth of the Des Moines River.

Brown (*takes a sip from a jug and points toward the river*): There are the rapids!

Morton (*looks at a map and draws a line*): This

new border will bring 2,616 square miles of territory to Missouri!

Brown: That's larger than the state of Delaware!

Act Three

Narrator Three: The following year Congress passes an act creating the Territory of Iowa. A government official is appointed to confirm the border dividing Iowa and Missouri. He finds four possible southern borders for the Iowa Territory. The Missouri legislature quickly passes an act declaring the line surveyed by Brown in 1837 as the boundary. A group of farmers in what they thought was Iowa discover they are living in Missouri, not Iowa.

Sheriff Gregory (*walks up to a farm house and knocks on the front door*): Hello!

Ella Roberts: Hello.

Gregory: My name is Uriah Gregory, I'm the sheriff from Clark County, Missouri. I have been notified that you did not pay your Missouri taxes, so I'm here to make sure you do. If you don't ma'm, we'll have to take one of your cows.

Roberts: I'm a citizen of the Territory of Iowa, sir. I'll not pay your slave state a penny. Get off my property.

Gregory (*shouts*): Men, take one of those cows over there! This lady is not cooperating!

Roberts: Please, sir, I'll try to gather up some money. Don't take one of my cows. My family needs it for milk!

Gregory: All right, ma'm. I'll give you a couple of weeks, but if I don't hear word that you paid your taxes, we'll be back to take more than a cow.

Act Four

Narrator Four: Missouri officials try to collect taxes from many former Iowans. Rumors spread about violent activity in Iowa and Missouri. In October of 1839, Egbert runs into the house.

Egbert: Guess what!

Jessie (*sweeps the floor and looks up*): What?

Egbert: I just heard a story that you won't believe.

Seth: Let's hear it Egbert.

Egbert: Well, the story is that folks down in Missouri set fire to a house somewheres in Van Buren County in Iowa. Two burned up like hay in the fire!

Jessie: That's terrible! Did it really happen?

Egbert (*shrugs*): I just heard it. I don't know. But I sure hope nothing like that happens 'round here.

Narrator Four: Late one night in mid-November, a group of farmers head for the disputed border area.

Missouri farmer #1: Hand me an axe!

Missouri farmer #2: Let's chop a few of these

Map by Kay Chambers

honey trees, folks. Watch out for the bees!

Missouri farmer #3: Maybe, this will persuade a few Iowans to pay their rightful taxes to Missouri!

Act Five

Narrator Five: A few days after the bee trees are chopped down, Iowa Sheriff Henry Heffleman arrests the sheriff from Missouri, Uriah Gregory, for attempting to collect taxes north of the Sullivan line. As the news of Gregory's arrest spreads, an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 volunteer soldiers gather in Missouri close to the disputed border area.

Lucas (*announces gruffly*): Send out orders for three generals to come to Burlington. I want volunteers to gather in the border town of Farmington.

Narrator Five: In Farmington, some 500 to 1000 Iowa volunteers arive. Drums beat in the background. Fifes whistle. Bugles blow.

Suel Foster (*shouts*): Let's fight for the land that is rightfully ours!

Crowd (*shouts*): To arms boys, to arms!

Act Six

Narrator Six: Back at the Williams' house, Alva walks in the front door and says to her family . . .

Alva: I was in Burlington and saw some men headed for Farmington. Most carried guns, but some had pitchforks, hoes, and clubs. One had a sword. Another fella held an old sausage stuffer! Let's hope our new governor can stop this mess before civil war breaks out!

Narrator Six: President Van Buren sends another commissioner to the disputed area to find the real border. Albert Miller Lea discovers that Brown was wrong. He sends a report to Governor Lucas in Burlington. The Des Moines rapids are not in the Des Moines River, but they are in the Mississippi River.

Lucas (*loudly reads a proclamation*): This border dispute is between the State of Missouri and the U.S. Our legislature has passed the following resolution. We will suspend all hostilities in the area if the governor of Missouri does the same.

Narrator Six: A few days later, Jessie Williams is reading the newspaper.

Jessie: Ma, Pa! The militia has disbanded! There won't be any war! Iowa and Missouri soldiers decided to return to their homes on order of the governors. The U.S. government will decide the right border.

Seth Williams (*looks over Jessie's shoulder at the newspaper, and reads*): "The Olive branch of peace has been brought to us from the border. War is averted from our peaceful Territory. . ."

Narrator Six: The Iowa-Missouri boundary squabble was also called the Honey War. The U.S. Supreme Court decided the Sullivan line was the best boundary. By 1851, everyone in Iowa and Missouri agreed. After the Sullivan line was correctly resurveyed, cast iron monuments and stone markers were placed along the boundary line. Many of these markers can still be seen along Iowa's southern border. □

Discussion

1. Why were borders between states or territories important during the territorial period?
2. Why didn't some Iowans want to live in Missouri?

You Debate: Statehood

by Margaret Reasoner

If you've ever joined a club you may have an idea of what it took for Iowa to become a state. When someone thinks they might want to join a club they go through a process. First they go to club meetings to see if they will like being in that club. They find out more about the club, and then they decide if they want to join. Also the club has to decide if they want that person to be a member.

Becoming a state is like joining a club because both offer benefits and responsibilities. As a club member you have to pay club dues, and as a member of the United States you have to pay taxes. Once you join a club you develop a loyalty to the other members. The same is true for a state. Our country is made up of states that are united to form one nation.

In the 1840s, some people in Iowa decided they wanted to join the United States of America. Iowa was originally part of the Louisiana Territory which was purchased in 1803. Eventually, Iowa became a territory on July 4, 1838.

In 1840, Governor Robert Lucas called for a vote to decide whether Iowa should have a convention to write a state constitution. The people voted against it 2,907 to 939.

For the next six years people argued for and against Iowa statehood until President James Polk signed a bill on December 28, 1846 making Iowa the 29th state of the Union.

Read the following reasons for and against statehood.

YES—Iowa should become a state

1. Congress passed the Distribution Act of 1841 which gave money to states in the Union. This meant Iowa would receive money to improve its lands and roads if it became a state. Iowa

would also receive 500,000 acres of land that it could use or sell.

2. Since the time that the question of statehood was raised, the population had almost doubled and was at 80,000 in 1844. Some people thought Iowa needed to become a state because the population kept rapidly increasing. They wanted to elect their own governor and have their own state government.
3. When territories were becoming states they often did it two at a time. It was an unofficial pattern from about 1816 to 1850. One territory would become a state in the North, when another southern state would join the Union. This was because the northern states did not have slavery, and the southern states did. Florida was getting ready to become a state, too. They could join the Union at the same time and keep the number of northern and southern states even.
4. The people of Iowa wanted to be proud of their state and vote in national elections. They could only vote in such elections if they were a state.

NO—Iowa should not become a state

1. Until 1841 the government only gave money to territories to keep up their lands and roads. Before that time, some people did not want to become a state because they would lose their government funding for land improvements and have to pay higher taxes.
2. During the time that Iowa was a territory, two political parties existed in the United States—the Whigs and the Democrats. The Democrats were mostly in the South, but many Democrats did live in Iowa. They supported slavery. Most Democrats thought if Iowa became a state, they would have control of a northern state. Governor Lucas was a Democrat from Ohio. The Whigs, mostly in the North, were opposed to slavery. Many Whigs were against Iowa becoming a state because they knew Iowa would have to form a state government. Then the Democrats would gain political control. The Whigs were afraid that Iowa would become a slave state because more Democrats lived in Iowa.
3. While Iowa and Florida were trying to become states, so was Texas. Since there was an uneven number of territories waiting to join the Union, some people thought Iowa should wait until there were two territories from the South and two territories from the North waiting to join.
4. Many people thought Iowa's natural boundaries were too large. Iowa's natural boundaries are the Missouri River and the Big Sioux River in the west and the Mississippi River in the east. Texas was waiting to become a state and people thought Texas would eventually be divided into five states. At one time, the people in the North hoped that the Iowa-Wisconsin area could be divided into five small states. If Iowa became a state with large boundaries, the area could not be divided into five states, and the South would soon have more states than the North.

What do you think? Take a position for or against statehood. Write your opinions based on the above arguments or get together with a friend and hold a mock debate. □

Citizenship: Indian Removal

AS LAND-HUNGRY farmers pushed westward during the 1820s, the United States government leaders looked for a way to keep peace on the frontier. Indian tribes had lived on the vast open prairies along with wild animals and birds. The government decided on a plan that they hoped would keep peace. Boundaries would be made to keep settlers separated from the Indian tribes.

In the 1820s, the U.S. decided to move all the tribes then living east of the Mississippi River to the Louisiana Territory. There, it was reasoned, the tribes could live happily and separately from the settlers.

Before the tribes moved west, the government had to purchase the land from the different tribes that lived on it. Tribal and official government representatives signed a written agreement called a **treaty**. The treaty described the land that the government purchased and the amount of money and goods that it promised to pay.

Sauk and Mesquakies in Iowa

By 1825 the government had moved the Ioway, Sioux, Mesquakies, and Sauk into Iowa country. For many years the Sioux had been enemies of the Mesquakies and Sauk. Now, the government had forced the three tribes to be close neighbors. There was only an unmarked boundary, the Neutral Line, to separate them (*see map*). To

Catlin's Views of Eight Years Travels and Residence in Europe (1848)

The drawing above shows an Indian meeting a Euroamerican. Despite the friendly appearances of the men, the Indians were forced from their homelands.

prevent clashes between these tribes, the government bought a 40-mile-wide strip of land called the Neutral Ground. The government also bought a large area of land in western Iowa from the Mesquakies and Sauk tribes. In the treaty, the government agreed that this land was to be used for Indian purposes only. In 1833, the government moved the Potawatomi from Indiana to this western land.

The Mesquakies lived along the west bank of the wide Mississippi River. The Sauk settled on its opposite shore. The Ioway tribes lived in villages along the Des Moines River and the

Sioux lived further west along the muddy Missouri River.

Clashing Beliefs

The many Indian tribes in the Iowa Territory had different languages, clothing, types of homes, and communities. They did, however, share a belief that land could not be sold or bought because people could not own it.

"Man does not own the earth," said one Sioux chief. "What he does not own he cannot sell. What no one can sell no one can buy. Your people, White Chief, therefore cannot buy the earth. All objects you can move from one place to another may be bought. A horse, a boy, a buffalo hide you can buy. But the land you cannot pick up and move from one place to another.

"My people do not own this land and therefore cannot sell it to your people. We have only granted your people the right to use this ground and live on it."

Many Euroamericans did not share this belief. Instead they believed that land was a property that could be bought and sold. Many believed the more land they owned, the more respect they earned from others.

Mesquakie or Fox?
For more than 200 years, the Mesquakie tribe has been referred to by a mistaken name. There are several stories that explain the mix-up. One story says that it all began when members of a Mesquakie clan first met some French traders. The French asked the natives who they were, and the Mesquakies gave the name of their clan, Fox, instead of the tribe. Ever since, the whole tribe has been referred to by the U.S. government by the name, Fox.

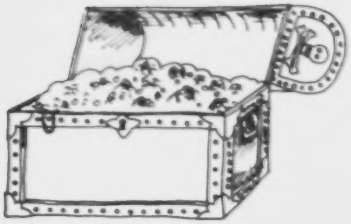
Black Hawk

Because of these clashing beliefs on land ownership and because the Euroamericans did not believe they could live in peace along side Indian tribes, the government forced the Indians to relocate.

In the meantime, the government purchased the remaining lands of the Mesquakies, Sauk, and Ioway. The Potawatomi, who had lived in southwest Iowa since 1833, also gave up their rights to land in Iowa.

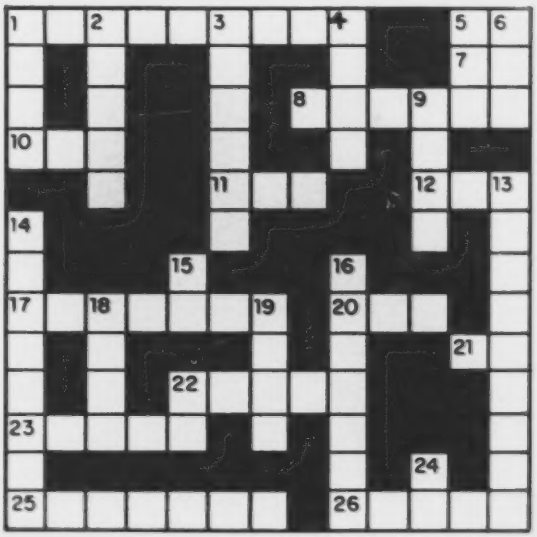
In 1851, the last remaining Indian land in northern Iowa was purchased from the Sioux. However, in 1856 the Mesquakies purchased 80 acres from the government to live on. Today they own more than 3,000 acres near Tama. They are the only American Indian tribe to buy and live on the their own land. □

—Adapted from an article by Margaret Bonney, additional research by Deb Luhring



Art by Kurt Zaske

Treasure Chest



Can you solve this territorial crossword puzzle? The clues are found in this issue of the *Goldfinch*. (*Answers on page 31.*)

ACROSS

1. Iowa's last remaining Indian tribe; the U.S. government calls them Sac and Fox
5. Since
7. Los Angeles (*abbr.*)
8. Mesquakie folk tales are told _____.
10. Period of history or territorial _____.
11. President _____ Buren appointed Robert Lucas as Iowa's first territorial governor.
12. Negative
17. A Mesquakie shelter
20. To prepare for war
21. _____ (*abbr.*) Territory included what is now Iowa from 1834 to 1836.
22. The _____ Hawk Purchase opened up territory west of the Mississippi River for Euroamerican settlement.
23. The border dispute between the Iowa Territory and Missouri is often called the _____ War.
25. A person who lived in territorial times
26. _____ Iowa settlers lived in log cabins.

DOWN

1. Measure of distance
2. _____ boats carried passengers and goods to Iowa's eastern frontier river towns.
3. To reach a place
4. _____ americans settled the land where Indians had lived near the Mississippi River.
5. The whole of
6. Speak
9. The Land Ordinance of 1785 divided _____ into townships.
13. 1988 is the sesquicentennial of the Iowa _____.
14. A division of land six miles square
15. _____ (*abbr.*) Territory included what is now Iowa from 1836 to 1838.
16. Nickname of the State of Iowa
18. What most pioneers ate
19. A town plan
22. Near
24. Abbr. for Ojibwa and Illinois tribes' name for Mississippi River

Crossword by Kay Chambers

Disk Detective

by Jean E. Wulf

Wild Rosie is visiting her friend Dr. Arc E. Ology. He has found a mysterious relic along the Iowa shore of the Mississippi River.

"I believe it will show us how many people in eastern Iowa lived in territorial times," says Dr. Ology.

Can you help unravel this mystery? Load BASIC on an IBM Personal Computer or an Apple IIe or IIc (with an 80-character screen) and enter this program.

(NOTE: Type in everything in bold print. When you see a number before an " and a letter, you hit the letter that many times. For example, 5 "Y" means you input "YYYYY" and return. Hit the space bar when you see [space].)

```
10 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y"
20 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y"
30 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 46 M"
40 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 47 M"
50 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 48 M"
60 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 49 M"
70 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 50 M"
80 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 51 M"
90 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 52 M"
100 Print TAB (14)  5 "Y [space] 53 M"
110 Print TAB (13)  6 "Y [space] 54 M"
120 Print TAB (12)  7 "Y [space] 55 M"
130 Print TAB (10)  9 "Y [space] 17 Z
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 Z"
140 Print TAB ( 9) 10 "Y [space] 17 X
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 X"
150 Print TAB ( 8) 11 "Y [space] 17 Z
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 Z"
160 Print TAB ( 7) 12 "Y [space] 17 X
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 X"
170 Print TAB ( 7) 12 "Y [space] 17 Z
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 Z"
180 Print TAB ( 7) 12 "Y [space] 17 X
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 X"
190 Print TAB ( 7) 12 "Y [space] 17 Z
[space] 9 Q [space] 22 Z"
200 END
run
```

Dr. Arc E. Ology found a

(Answer on page 31.)

History Makers

BE A HISTORY MAKER! The *Goldfinch* wants to know what you've discovered about Iowa's past. Has your class worked on special projects about Iowa history? Are you helping to save something old? Have you found an old letter, diary, photograph, or arrowhead that tells something about the past?

In our next issue we'll cover Iowa and the Civil War. Have you ever studied what Iowans were doing during this nineteenth-century war?

Send your letters, stories, poems, or artwork to: History Makers, the *Goldfinch*, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240. See your work published!

DEAR READERS: Nathan Dehnke, an Algona sixth grader at the O.B. Laing Middle School, won the Third Annual Iowa Notebook Contest at the school last spring. U.S. Representative Fred Grandy from Iowa's Sixth District was so impressed with Nathan's efforts that he took Nathan's notebook and five others to his office in Washington, D.C. for display.

All sixth graders at O.B. Laing Middle School spent up to four months completing at least 25 projects for their Iowa notebooks. Here are a few suggested projects: Explain the role that Berryman Jennings played in early Iowa's educational system. Draw a map to show where the first school was in Iowa. Write an explanation of the Honey War. Draw the boundary of Iowa as proposed in 1844. Include the present day boundary to offer a comparison.

Below are excerpts from Nathan's Iowa Notebook:

KEOKUK

Keokuk was a leader of the peace party of the Sac and Fox Indians. Keokuk was not a chief by birth but because of his leadership abilities.

Keokuk's village was on the right bank of the Iowa River. It was in the center of a 400 square mile reservation for Indians. This reservation was sold in 1836, so the Sac and Fox Indians moved to the Des Moines River region. Keokuk's lodge was near Iowaville on the south bank of the stream.

It is said that Keokuk was cunning and also a show-off who moved from clan to clan in full regalia. Keokuk was a good speechmaker. His speeches were very convincing in the tribal council and the warriors soon found that they could safely follow his wise leadership.

Since Keokuk was a friend of the government he got many privileges. As a diplomat, Keokuk was the greatest Indian at that. Keokuk died in 1848 in Kansas where he had moved with his tribe. In the year 1883 the white man reburied his body on the banks of the Mississippi and they made a monument on top of him in the city which bears his name. □

(Source: *Iowa Beautiful Land*)

Pass It On

Territorial Fun!

Construct a model farm, wagon, steamboat, or other river craft from the territorial period.

Pretend you are a pioneer in Iowa. Write a letter to people back East describing what life is like.

Using animals and nature as subjects, write your own folktale.

Read *We Are Mesquakie, We Are One* by Hadley Irwin. It is a book about Hidden Doe, a Mesquakie Indian girl raised in the early nineteenth century. Write a book report.

Prepare a meal that would be "typical" during the territorial period.

Take Pride in Iowa

Take part in a local celebration during October, as part of Take Pride in Iowa's Culture and Heritage. On October 18, 1987, you can visit a historic site, society, or museum in each of Iowa's 99 counties. Essay contests, old fashioned picnics, storytellers, and scavenger hunts are being planned across the state. For more information, write the State Historical Society of Iowa, TAKE PRIDE IN IOWA, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Places to Visit

See the exhibit "You Gotta Know the Territory" at the new Historical Museum in Des Moines. The exhibit on the 150th anniversary of the Iowa Territory opens June 1988. For more information write the *Goldfinch*, SHSI, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

Old Capitol, Clinton Street at Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa. Tour Iowa's first permanent capitol. Hours: 10 to 3 Mon.-Sat. and 12-4 on Sun.

Living History Farms, I-35 and 80 at Hickman Road. See a 600-acre agricultural museum with three fully operating farms (one from the 1840s). Village shops and displays. 9 to 5 Mon. through Sat., Sundays from 11 to 6, through mid-October.

Help Create a New Exhibit

If you tell people "Buy Butternut Coffee," you can help build a new historical exhibit. Butternut Coffee will donate 10 cents for each proof of purchase seal received in 1987 to the State Historical Society of Iowa. Money from the donations will be used to fund exhibits which will be included in the museum of the new State Historical Building. Send the seals and a note that says the donation is for Iowa, to: Butternut Coffee, Heartland Heritage, P.O. Box 2472, Young America, MN 55399.

Goldfinch Oldfinches

Read more about this time in Iowa history in earlier *Goldfinch* issues: "Government for Iowa," "Town Builders of Iowa," "Indians," "State Boundary Changes," "The Fur Trade," and "Life on the Prairie."

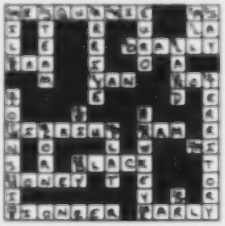
Answers

Page 3: There are two possible meanings for Hawkeye. One is that the name honors the Sauk chief Black Hawk. The other is that it is a name of a character (a trapper) in the book *Last of the Mohicans* written by James Fenimore Cooper in 1826.

Page 12:

Page 19: (5) 42; (6) 8; (7) Sixth Street

Page 28:



Page 29: Log cabin.

Back cover: John James Audubon (1785-1851) was an American painter and naturalist who became famous for his illustrations of birds in their natural habitats.

CLUES:

1. In 1843, a **naturalist** (person who studies plants and animals) traveled up the Missouri River along what is now Iowa.
2. He kept a diary describing the birds and beasts he saw.
3. On May 7, he wrote: "We saw five Sandhill Cranes, some Goldfinches, Yellowshanks, Tell-tale Godwits, Solitary Drupes, and the woods were filled with House Wrens singing their merry songs."
4. He later became famous for his detailed drawings of birds.
5. He drew the Goldfinch at right.

Who was this famous naturalist?

(*Answer on page 31.*)

#1 SOCIAL STUDIES DEV CENTER
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BLOOMINGTON, IN 47405